सहित बाह्य कारक भी शामिल हैं। सरकार यह बात भलीभांति जानती है कि भारतीय उद्योग को अनावश्यक नियंत्रणों से मुक्त करना जरुरी है और विशेष रूप से उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों/कार्यकलापों में, भारत में विदेशी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है। औद्योगिक नीति के बारे में जो विवरण 24-7-91 को संसद के दोनों सदनों में पेश कियागया उसमें विदेशी निवेश संबंधी नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं को काफी उदार बनाया गया है।

Cost studies made by BICP

1565. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

CHOUDHARY RAM SEWAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unsarred Question 1710 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 1991 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of items are pending with BICP for carrying out cost study; and

(b) if so, what are the names of items for which cost study is pending since last more than one year and what steps have been taken to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Cost-price tariff studies which are pending finalisation in the BICP for more than one year is 7 (seven). These are (1) Alcohol, (2) Alcohol-based Chemicals, (3) Telecom Cables, (4) Telecom Switching equipment, (5) Polystyrene, (6) Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) and (7) Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG). The studies in respect of items 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 (5 items) have been planned to be completed over the next 4 months, i.e. by December, 91. Data collections analysis in respect of item 2 and 4 are being closely pursued. Ranitidine is the only bulk drug for which the study has been pending for over a year due to lack of required information from concerned authorities.

पंजाब में उद्योगों का स्थापित किया जाना

1566. **श्री रणजीत सिंह:**

सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 29 जुलाई, 1991 को "द फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस" में "स्लो इंडस्ट्रिअला-इंजेशन स्टालिंग एग्रीकल्चरल ग्रोथ इन पंजाब" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में उत्पादित विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादों को देश के अन्य भागों में कच्चे माल के रूप में भेजा जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस कच्चे माल का समुचित उपयोग करने के लिए उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए योजनाएं बनाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० जे० कुरियन): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Gap in the Pay Scale of UDCs, and Assistants

1567. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to revision of the pay scale of Assistants to Rs. 1640—2900, the gap between pay scales of UDCs and Assistants has become wide; and

(b) if so what steps are being taken by Government of India to minimise the gap and to revise the pay scale of UDCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The pre-revised scale of Assistants of Central Secretariat Service was Rs. 425—800 and that of UDCs (Grade I of Central Secretariat Clerical Services) Rs. 330—560. The Fourth Central Pay Commission recommended the revised scale of 1400—2600 for Assistants and Rs. 1200—2040 for UDCs. The revised scale of Rs. 1640—2900 was, however, prescribed for Assistants with a view to set right, in accordance with prescribed procedure, an anomaly in the scale of pay as recommended by the Fourth Central Pay Commission, in terms of order dated 23rd May, 1989 in OA No: 1538/87 by the Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi. The revised scale of Rs. 1200—2040 was prescribed for UDCs as recommended by the Fourth Central Pay Commission. The considerations on the basis of which the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the pay scale of Assistants were modified, are not relevant in the case of UDCs. There is, therefore, no proposal to revise the pay scale of UDCs.

Misappropriations of Rojgar Yojana Funds in Andhra Pradesh

1568. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports regarding misappropriation of "Rojgar Yojana Funds" in the Andhra Pradesh and some other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government are contemplating to prevent this misappropriation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Complaints are received occasionally regarding misutilisation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds in different States.

(b) Generaly, the following type of complaints are received:

(i) That the Gram Pradhan/Sarpanch has not discussed the plan for developmemnt of vilage in the meetings of the Village Panchayat and has started the work without informing the Village Panchayat;

(ii) That a Gram Pradhan has taken himself contract of the works executed in the village;

(iii) That he has employed one of his relations as contractor to execute the work;

(iv) That he has not paid the minimum wages to the workers engaged under the yojana. Sometimes wages are not paid for months together;

(v) That he has used JRY funds for his personal benefits like construction of his own house, utilisation of funds in the marriage of his relations and in the purchase of some vehicle etc;

(vi) That he has spent less but manipulated to show more expenditure.

(c) Whenever complaints regarding misutilisation of funds are received, these are referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate remedial action.

Jeevandhara Scheme in A. P.

1569. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the district-wise number of open wells in Andhra Pradesh which were dug under million wells scheme of jeevandhara and the number of these wells which are in working condition; and

(b) what amount has been spent on this scheme in the country as well as in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Jeevandhara scheme,